

CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.

The following resolutions, relative to these two territories, were introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clemens of Alabama. They will probably bring to light whatever agency the administration may have had in the political organizations which have been adopted in them.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald intimates that their paternity belongs to Mr. Johnson, but neither of us, we deem them highly important as calculated to evolve such discussion in relation to the project for admitting California as a State as will cause Congress to pause ere they recklessly do such injustice to the slaveholding States.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate, as early as practicable, whether any person has been by him appointed civil or military governor of California since the 4th day of March last; and if so, who has so been appointed, and what compensation has been allowed him.

"Also, that he be requested to inform the Senate whether any agent has been appointed by the Executive, or any of the Departments of the Government, and sent to California with instructions or authority to organize a State Government for that Territory, or to aid and advise the people within its limits in such organization.

"And further, that he be requested to inform the Senate how the delegates recently assembled in California, calling themselves a Convention, were elected; by whom the qualifications of the voters were fixed and determined; what the qualifications were; and by what law the time, places, and manner of holding said election was regulated.

"And further, that he be requested to inform the Senate, whether any census of the inhabitants of said Territory has been taken; and if so, by what law, and under what authority.

"And further, that he be requested to communicate to the Senate all orders, written or verbal, instructions, or correspondence with any person as civil or military Governor of California, or as an agent on the part of the United States Government in California.

"And further, that he be requested to inform the Senate whether any steps have been taken by the Executive, or any Department of the Government, to assemble a convention in New Mexico for the purpose of adopting a constitution and making application for admission into the Union, and if so, that he be requested to communicate to the Senate all orders, instructions, and papers in relation thereto.

"And further, that he be requested to inform the Senate upon what ground he bases the opinion expressed in his annual Message of December 4, 1849, that the people of New Mexico will 'at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union.'

THE COMMITTEES.

The following Congressional committees are the most interesting to our locality. Mr. Cobb seems to be trustworthy to the South in their construction, as far as we can see from sectional representation:

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Bayly, of Virginia, Thompson of Mississippi, Vinton of Ohio, Green of Missouri, Toombs of Georgia, Hibbard of New Hampshire, Duer of New York, Jones of Tennessee, Hampton of Pennsylvania.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. McClelland of Illinois, McDowell of Virginia, Winthrop of Massachusetts, Harlan of Georgia, Hilliard of Alabama, Woodward of South Carolina, Stanly of North Carolina, Buel of Michigan, Spalding of New York.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Boyd of Kentucky, Richardson of Illinois, Rockwell of Massachusetts, Seddon of Virginia, Olingman of North Carolina, Kaufman of Texas, Gott of New York, Fitch of Indiana, Giddings of Ohio.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Brown of Mississippi, Inge of Alabama, Taylor of Ohio, Fuller of Maine, Morton of Virginia, Hammond of Maryland, Allen of Massachusetts, Williams of Tennessee, Underhill of New York.

HON. HOWELL COBB AT HOME.

The following notice of a complimentary demonstration of his fellow citizens, of Athens, will show the estimation in which this distinguished gentleman is held at home. As a large number of whigs participated in it, it cannot be looked upon as an expression of mere party feeling, but as a tribute of respect from his neighbors, without distinction of party. In the social relations of life, Mr. Cobb is not less esteemed and admired, than he is by his political friends for his merits as a politician.

On Thursday there was such an outburst of joy among the democrats, as well as a large portion of the whigs at this place, at the news of the election of Mr. Cobb to the Speaker's chair, as to call for a public demonstration. The Banner office was illuminated, and a torchlight procession wound through the streets, preceded by a band of music, to his dwelling, where an address was delivered to a large assembly of our citizens, after

which they partook of refreshments handsomely prepared and courteously tendered by the family in one of the rooms. Upon the return of the procession to the Banner office, an eloquent address was delivered by Stevens Thomas, Esq. The procession also marched to the house of Col. Cobb, the father of the Speaker, and was received by the aged and venerable gentleman in a manner touching to all. We have no room for further details. Suffice it to say, that the whole demonstration came off in a manner every way gratifying to the friends of Mr. Cobb.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Jan. 12, 1850.

With a view of accommodating our subscribers who live at a distance, the following gentlemen are authorized and requested to act as agents in receiving and forwarding Subscriptions to the KEOWEE COURIER, viz:

MAJ. W. S. GRISHAM, at West Union.
EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., " Horse Shoe.
E. P. VERNER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat.
M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville.
J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile.
T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

THE BANK.

In addition to the facts set forth some time since, we find that the District of Charleston has drawn out of the Bank near One Million of Dollars. Here then are three Districts, Charleston, Bichland, and Fairfield, that have more than One Million six hundred thousand Dollars of the public money, and that sum drawn too from an institution, the object of whose creation was to loan this fund in equal portions to the different Districts. What becomes of the boasted argument of the people's Bank? If they mean by that that it belongs to the people, that it is the people's money, that the bank officers and their favorites have to speculate upon, why we have nothing to say; but if it is their desire to create the impression that it is a Bank for the accommodation of the people, we join issue. Let us examine, then, and see if the facts will bear such a construction. Only fifteen hundred of the planters and mechanics have found accommodation, and the most of these for small sums, while the bank officers themselves have eight hundred and fifty thousand Dollars, and a few of their friends seven hundred thousand Dollars more. Does this look like the people's Bank? Is this carrying out the objects of its creation?—Reader judge for yourself.

But there are a few other matters connected with the loans of this Bank, which it would be well that the people should know; in which the intentions of its creation are so plainly violated that one though he run may see it. Some years since, Gen. Brisbane was sent as an agent to this State to procure aid from our Legislature for the construction of a Railroad in Georgia. He came to the Legislature, and that body would not even listen to the proposition to take money from the people of this State to build up Railroads in Georgia. But the agent finding that the Legislature of South Carolina was not so easily humbugged, betook himself to the people's Bank, and that Bank actually applied the sum of One hundred thousand Dollars for the benefit of the people of Georgia. Yes, reader the people's Bank have in fact done this, and that too in the very face of the refusal of your representatives to have anything to do with it. Again, this people's Bank applied the sum of about sixty thousand Dollars to build up an iron manufactory, and the sum of Thirty thousand Dollars to build up a watering place in one of our neighboring Districts. Would the people have endorsed the action of their Legislature, had that body applied these sums to these purposes? No, they would have been hoisted from the halls of the State House, and yet this people's Bank have actually done that which your Legislature refused to do, and which they could not do constitutionally under their oaths. How stands the matter with these loans, on the single one of the watering place the Bank has lost, yes, absolutely lost, the sum of twenty thousand dollars of the debt, and the interest for several years on the entire loan. Losses have been sustained on at least one of the others, but how much is veiled in the mystery of the banking house. These facts are all taken from reports drawn from the books of the Bank, and about which there can be no dispute;—they are facts which were freely spoken of in the Legislature, and which were not denied by the most strenuous advocate of the Bank, and yet the people are asked to recharter an institution that has been thus applying their money for purposes, which to say the least are out side of the charter, and by which large sums have been lost. It remains to be seen next October whether the people of this State are willing to keep up a Bank for the accommodation of a few persons in a few Districts, and for the purpose of building Railroads in Georgia, and of erecting iron works and watering places.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

We would suggest as suitable persons to represent this Congressional District in that body the Hon. B. F. PERRY, of Greenville, and Mr. ROBERT A. MAXWELL, of Pendleton.

The course of Maj. Perry, as a high toned politician, is too well known to need comment. Mr. Maxwell, though living for the most part a retired life, has made federal politics his study, and we will venture to say that there are few men who better understand the true relations existing between the Federal and State Governments. We know of none more competent

to attend to our interests in this Convention, nor of any into whose hands we would more willingly confide them.

OUR HAMBURG CORRESPONDENT.

His last three favors have not reached us until the mail after our paper was out. We are sure that there is something wrong on the mail route from this place to Hamburg. Letters are detained—private papers, and it may be money lost. Where does the fault lie? We hope Mr. Collamer will look to it, for really the mails are rather nuisances than blessings, for nothing can be trusted in them. If nothing else can be done, we would recommend the turning out of the whole fry of Postmasters as the right one would be certain to be overhauled.

ROADS.

The Commissioners of Roads, &c., met here on last Monday, and took into consideration the road from this village to Greenville. After some deliberation they appointed a committee of three, consisting of Col. John A. Easley, Jr., Col. M. M. Norton, and Maj. A. Rial, to lay out this road and to superintend its working. These gentlemen, we have no doubt, will have this road much improved, and it will not be done before it is needed.

They laid a tax of twenty per cent on the general tax.

The Commissioners of the Poor, we are informed, have laid a tax of 12 1-2 per cent on the general tax.

The Commissioners appointed to lay out a new road from this place to Pendleton, have appointed Tuesday week for the commencement of their duties.

CHANGE OF POST MASTER.

P. Alexander Esq. having resigned the office of Post Master at Pickens C. H., Mr. E. E. Alexander is appointed in his place. The latter being a business man and quite competent to discharge the duties of the office, we anticipate no inconvenience from the change.

FIRE.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Saml. Maverick was consumed by fire, on Monday last, about 5 o'clock P. M. We understand that nothing was rescued from the flames—all of Mr. Maverick's valuable papers were entirely destroyed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Monday, nothing of consequence was done.

In the House, petitions were presented by Messrs. Venable, of North Carolina; Mason and Stanton, of Kentucky; Thomas, Stanton, and Jones, of Tennessee; protesting against the appointment of Chaplains to the two Houses of Congress, in the Army and Navy, and against the recognition by the Government, in any manner of established religion.

Mr. Venable presented a resolution calling upon the President for information generally in regard to the conduct of the administration towards the Territories of California and New Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress; and particularly whether any agents were appointed by the President, their compensation, under what law appointed, &c., to visit those territories.

The resolution was amended at the suggestion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, so as to make the call also applicable to the action of the late administration in regard to the Government of those territories.

Mr. Stanley and Mr. Hilliard desired that the resolution should be so amended so as to leave it optional with the President to report all the matters called for, should it be incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. Venable would not yield to the suggestion, and the House refused to amend the resolution in accordance with it. The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Woodward offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following mail routes in the State of South Carolina, to wit:

From Camden, in Kershaw district, by the way of Ridgewood, to Winsboro', in the district of Fairfield; and thence on, by the way of Monticello, to the village of Newberry, in Newberry district.

From Rocky Mount, in the district of Fairfield, to Long Street, in the district of Lancaster.

From Darlington Court House to Camden, in Kershaw district.

Agreed to.

Mr. Miller, of Ohio, submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for abolishing the Home Department. He moved the previous question on its adoption. Tellers were ordered to ascertain whether there was a second. They reported ayes 68, to 82 in the negative.

There was not a second, and there being a disposition to debate the resolution, it lies over.

Mr. Root, of Ohio, submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to introduce a bill providing territorial governments for the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe, Hidalgo, and prohibiting

slavery therein. He demanded the previous question thereon.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Wentworth called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The question was taken, and resulted in the negative—yeas 81, nays 101.

The question recurred on the motion for the previous question, but

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House adjourned till Thursday next.

So that we may expect to hear some thunder shortly on this proposition.

From the Jour. of Commerce.

BY THE CAMBRIA'S MAILS.

The mails by the British Steamer Cambria were despatched from Boston at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by post office express, and reached here about midnight ensuing.

The papers contain very little of interest in the nature of political or general intelligence, additional to that published in the telegraphic despatch from Halifax.

HUNGARIAN EXILES.—Thirty-five of the Hungarian exiles having arrived last week from Hamburg at Leith, on their way to America, a meeting of gentlemen was held on Saturday in the Chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh, for the purpose of adopting means to raise a subscription to carry them forward to the land which they have chosen as their place of exile. Various subscriptions were announced, and it was also intimated that at Glasgow, from whence they sail, a promising subscription list has been got up. The refugees are principally officers of rank.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur contains 40 more nominations to the order of the Legion of honor. Among them is that of Louis Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the prince of Canino.

A letter from Toulon of the 9th inst., states that it was reported that the French troops were about to return from Italy.

Eighty-three of the insurgents of June, who were transported to Belleisle, and who have been pardoned, arrived in Paris on Wednesday.

After a great deal of hesitation, and after much changing of names, the following diplomatic appointments may, it is said be considered certain: Geo. Castellar to St. Petersburg; M. Delacour to Vienna; M. Ferriere to Madrid; and M. d'Harcourt to Stuttgart.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome of the 4th inst. state that as yet Gen. Beraguy d'Alfieri has not been successful in his endeavors to induce the Pope to return to Rome. His holiness is said to have pleaded the inclemency of the weather, and the state of the roads covered with snow, as an excuse for his remaining some time longer at Portici. Other accounts state that the Pope is unwilling to return to Rome until he shall have raised a loan, by means of which he may withdraw the paper money in circulation. In the mean time the dissatisfaction amongst the population of Rome was increasing.

AUSTRIA.

A telegraphic despatch dated Vienna, 9th inst. has been received in Paris, announcing that considerable agitation prevailed in consequence of the publication of seven journals, including the Presse, having been suspended by the Government of Vienna.

Forty Austrian students have been sent to the army as common soldiers for hissing an unpopular professor at Olmutz.

The reports of hostile movements of the Austrian troops in Bohemia against the Saxon frontiers are contradicted; the only movements which have taken place are those necessary to bring the regiments into winter quarters.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin letters of the 8th inst. state that the Prussian commissioners of the interim central government, E. Radowitz and M. Botticher, had left Berlin for Frankfurt. The Austrian commissioners were expected to arrive there about the same time with them.

M. Jacobi had been acquitted at Koenigsberg on a charge of treason, founded on his participation in the votes and proceedings of the section of the Frankfurt Assembly that adjourned to Frankfurt, deposed the central government, and appointed a regency of the empire in June last. His defence was chiefly an assertion of the irresponsibility of a representative. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty by eight to four votes.

SWEDEN.

De Stockenström, Chamberlain to the King of Sweden, has just been declared bankrupt at Stockholm. His liabilities amount to one million five hundred thousand francs; but it is hoped that they may be covered by the sale of his family estates. This bankruptcy has caused an extraordinary sensation in Sweden.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15th.

Paris.—The Moniteur contradicts the rumors that were circulated on Thursday in the Assembly, of Ferdinand Barrot and Dumas being about to quit the Assembly. A telegraphic despatch was received on Thursday night with news from Vienna of the 20th, and Berlin 12th. The funds had risen at both places.

The rumor in circulation on the previous evening, not turning out true; the National Guard of Epinal has been dissolved by a decree of the President.

A circular has been addressed by the Minister of War to the Adjutants of the regiments of the line, commanding him not to suffer any person professing extreme opinions to enter the barracks.

TEXAS.—In the State Legislature, the House has passed a bill to determine the future seat of government by the vote of the people. The majority of the Senate committee on the Judiciary has reported against allowing the owners of slaves to emancipate them, unless on condition to remove them to a free soil territory. A minority report was made, claiming it as a constitutional right of citizens to free their slaves, and let them remain free in the State.

The House has passed a joint resolution extending the jurisdiction of the State over the Southern half of Red River. The house committee of Federal Relations has reported in favor of instructing the delegation in Congress to take the proper means for a mutual surrender of criminals, robbers, absconders, or fugitives from justice, on either side of the Rio Grande. A bill to create the counties of Persido, El Paso and Worth, has received a second reading in the House. A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to raise a mounted regiment of volunteers to enable the State to exercise her rightful jurisdiction over the county of Santa Fe, has been referred to a special joint committee.

A joint resolution instructing the delegation in Congress to use their best efforts for the withdrawal of the United States troops on the frontier, and to have the same protected by the Texas volunteer ranging companies, has been read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Galveston Civilian, of the 27th, says: We have no accounts from Austin later than the 12th inst. We are disposed to think the Legislature will not act rashly, though decisively, on the Santa Fe question. Firmness and decision are not incompatible with reason and moderation, in which Texas is made to assume the ridiculous attitude of a nation declaring war against the United States.

But one Journey.—There lived in our neighborhood a Presbyterian, who was universally reported to be a very liberal man, and uncommonly upright in all his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm to be disposed of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure, over good, rather more than could be required of him.

One of his friends observing his frequently doing so, questioned him why he did it, and told him that he gave too much, and said it would not be to his own advantage.

Now, my friends, mark the answer of the Presbyterian: 'God Almighty has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when gone, I cannot return to rectify mistakes.' Think of this, friends, but one journey through the world!

The New-York Express, one of whose Editors is a Whig member of Congress, says exultingly, speaking of the difficulties in the House occasioned by the slavery question, "we have a Free Soil Southern President—a triumph for the North, which has no parallel in the annals of the Government."

GREAT FIRE AT AKRON, OHIO.—Ohio; Dec. 28, '49.—A fire broke out about 12 o'clock last night, which destroyed some eighteen buildings, including the large store block in which was the bank. Probable loss \$50,000. The funds, books and papers of the bank were all saved. The post-office building around to within two doors of Cobb's Exchange was entirely consumed.

FROM FLORIDA.—Gen. Twiggs was at Fort Brooke on the 26th inst. The news current relative to the Indian troubles nothing from which any certain conclusions as to their intentions can be drawn. The indications, however, are regarded as favorable to their peaceable removal.

HIGH WATER.—The Memphis Eagle of the 28th ult. says: Reports from the country inform us that the streams are unusually high. Bridges have been swept away, and long stretches of the road flooded, until access to Memphis has become very difficult. The mail from Nashville has failed for several days in succession, and is now more than a week delayed. Travelling and the conveyance of the mails are greatly embarrassed in North Mississippi. Wagons laden with cotton have been arrested on their route to this city by high water; or have been rafted across the swollen streams. We have heard of one wagon which was eight days in coming over a distance seventy odd miles; and travellers on horseback from a hundred miles in Mississippi have reached here only in five or six days, and after taking very circuitous routes.